

Berkeley High School Campus

Historic District

Berkeley, Alameda County



Berkeley High School Campus Historic District Berkeley, Alameda County

Berkeley High School Campus Historic District is situated on four consolidated city blocks in Berkeley's downtown area. The district is comprised of five contributing buildings, one of which is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The oldest buildings were designed by William C. Hays in 1922 in the Beaux Arts style. Additions were added to the two buildings in 1929 by Walter H. Ratcliff, Jr. Both buildings were modified again by Thomas Chace in 1936 when Berkeley Unified School District responded to the 1933 Field Act. The other three buildings were designed in the 1930s by Gutterson & Corlett in the Art Deco style.

The district was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its architectural distinction as a collection of school buildings executed in the Beaux Arts tradition and the Art Deco/Moderne style. The high school represents manifestations of the changing attitudes towards school design. All of the contributing buildings in the district are good representative examples of their style and illustrate the architectural evolution of the campus.



Board of Trade Building

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County



Board of Trade Building

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

The Board of Trade Building was designed by Curlett & Beelman in 1927. It occupies the prominent northwest corner of Main and West 7th Streets in downtown Los Angeles. The Board of Trade Building is Beaux Arts in style, but with a distinct Neoclassical influence. In the 1960s an adjacent building, constructed in 1929, was connected to the Board of Trade Building. While the five-story building blends seamlessly with the main building as a result of its white, terra cotta cladding, it is counted separately as a non-contributing building.

The Board of Trade Building was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good example of its style, and as the work of Curlett & Beelman. Architecturally, the Board of Trade Building is a good example of a Beaux Art style commercial building with Neoclassical influences. The property is also a good example of Curlett & Beelman's work. Their firm designed a number of influential buildings in Los Angeles between 1922 and 1927 and relied heavily on the Beaux Arts style for its large commercial buildings.



Bono's Restaurant and Deli

Fontana (vicinity), San Bernardino County



Bono's Restaurant and Deli

Fontana (vicinity), San Bernardino County

Bono's Restaurant and Deli is located on the historically significant Route 66 outside the City of Fontana. Originally constructed as a roadside stand, the Bono family converted the building in 1942 to a full-service restaurant by expanding the building's footprint with large additions on the south and west sides and adding signage and exterior decorative elements reflecting its new usage.

The property was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A for important associations with Route 66. Bono's transformation from a 1936 roadside stand into a full service restaurant represents the "Roadside Eating Establishment" property type identified by the National Park Service's study, *Special Resource Study: Route 66*.



Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road

Eucalyptus Tree Row

Carmel Valley (vicinity), Monterey County



Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Tree Row

Carmel Valley (vicinity), Monterey County

The tree row consists of thirty-three Eucalyptus globulus trees stretched along the southern right-of-way of Carmel Valley Road and the north and south right-of-way of Boronda Road. The Eucalyptus trees are between thirty-six and 120 inches in diameter and are an estimated 140 feet tall. There is little or no vegetation growing between the trees.

The tree row was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1874-1881, the period in which the trees were planted. Eliza S. Clinkinbeard planted the Eucalyptus trees for Nathaniel Spaulding, his brother-in-law and then the property's owner. The trees were planted at the height of the species' use in California. The varieties were sold at nurseries in San Francisco and the East Bay. Soon the trees began to appear near homes, next to barns, and along country roads where they provided shade and decoration. Spaulding had them planted to define the entry to his property, as part of the many improvements he was making to his "Los Laureless Ranch." These trees nicely lined the road leading to his property's entrance.



Coit Memorial Tower

San Francisco, San Francisco County



Coit Memorial Tower

San Francisco, San Francisco County

Coit Memorial Tower is located atop Telegraph Hill in Pioneer Park above San Francisco's North Beach neighborhood. The tower was designed by Arthur Brown, Jr. and was constructed between 1932 and 1933 in the Art Deco style. The tower rises 180 feet from its base with a public observation deck thirty-two feet below the top. It is constructed in three cylinders, one inside the other. The interior is adorned with twenty-five frescoes painted between 1933 and 1934 by various artists as part of the Public Works of Art Project (PWAP). The murals cover more than 3,000 square feet of wall space inside the tower and depict a common theme, *Aspects of Life in California, 1934*.

Coit Memorial Tower was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance under Criterion C in the area of art as an excellent example of PWAP art representing the American Scene art movement. In 1933 the Civil Works Administration created the PWAP, which was the precursor to the WPA. Coit Tower was selected as the PWAP's first project in California. The twenty-seven artists created murals representing agriculture, education, urban and rural life, and New Deal idealism. The murals are often thought to be the work of one artist because of the singularly unified effect of the palette, the media, the scale and the subject matter. The American Scene is perfectly represented in the body of work inside Coit Tower.

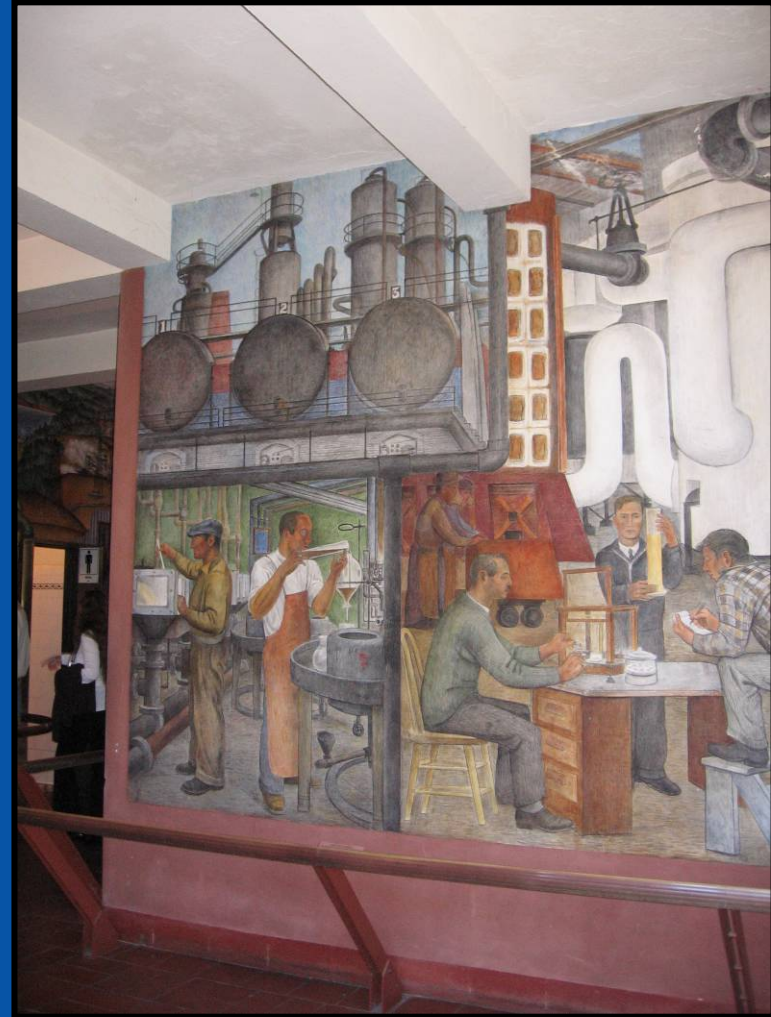


Coit Memorial Tower

San Francisco, San Francisco County



California Industrial Scene – John Langley Howard



Industries of California – Ralph Stackpole



Coit Memorial Tower

San Francisco, San Francisco County



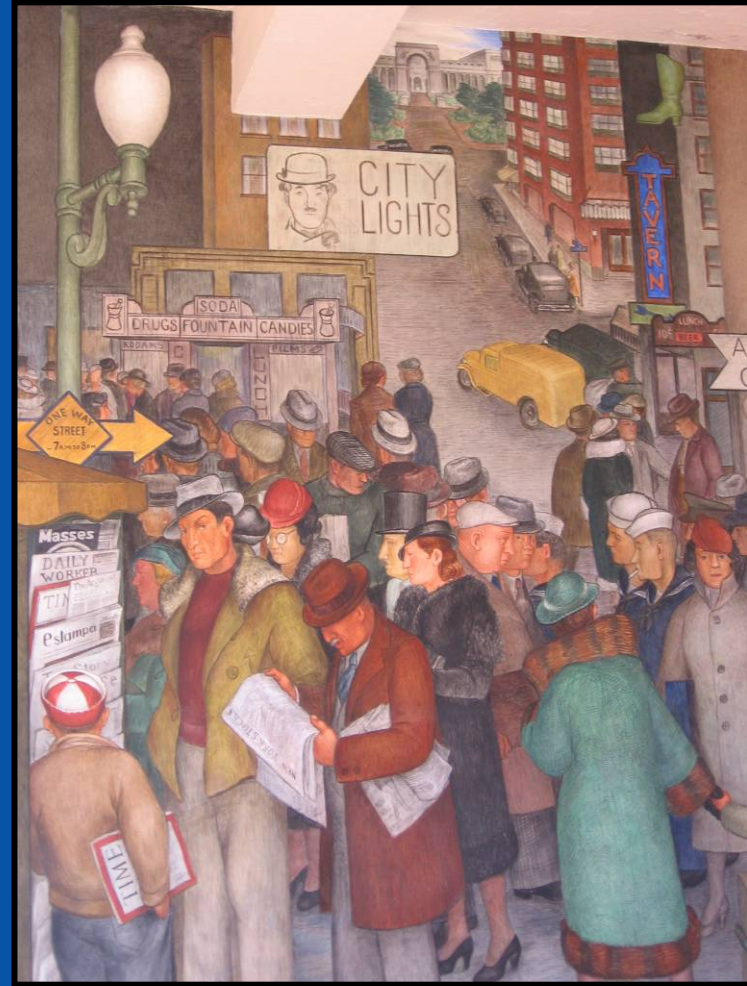
John Langley Howard's *Farmer, Stockbroker, and Steelworker*

Coit Memorial Tower

San Francisco, San Francisco County



Library – Bernard B. Zakheim



City Life – Victor Arnautoff

Colombo Building

San Francisco, San Francisco County



Colombo Building

San Francisco, San Francisco County

The Colombo Building, designed by James and Merritt Reid, is a two-story commercial structure constructed in 1913 for financier Elise Drexler. The Classical Revival style building is located on a gore lot at the intersection of Columbus Avenue and Washington Street in San Francisco's North Beach/Chinatown neighborhood.

The property was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion B for associations with Elise Drexler, a prominent philanthropist and significant property owner in San Francisco during the early twentieth century. Drexler is significant in San Francisco for associations with the women's rights movement. She quietly undermined prescribed gender roles in San Francisco during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. She worked outside the women's club system as a philanthropist, and as a property owner she supported burgeoning tenant businesses, including A. P. Giannini's Bank of Italy (later Bank of America). She was a property developer and capitalist and was a public figure during her highly publicized court case challenging the practice of restricting the sale of a woman's inherited real property based on a woman's potential or former potential to produce offspring.



Hagemann Ranch Historic District

Livermore, Alameda County



Hagemann Ranch Historic District

Livermore, Alameda County

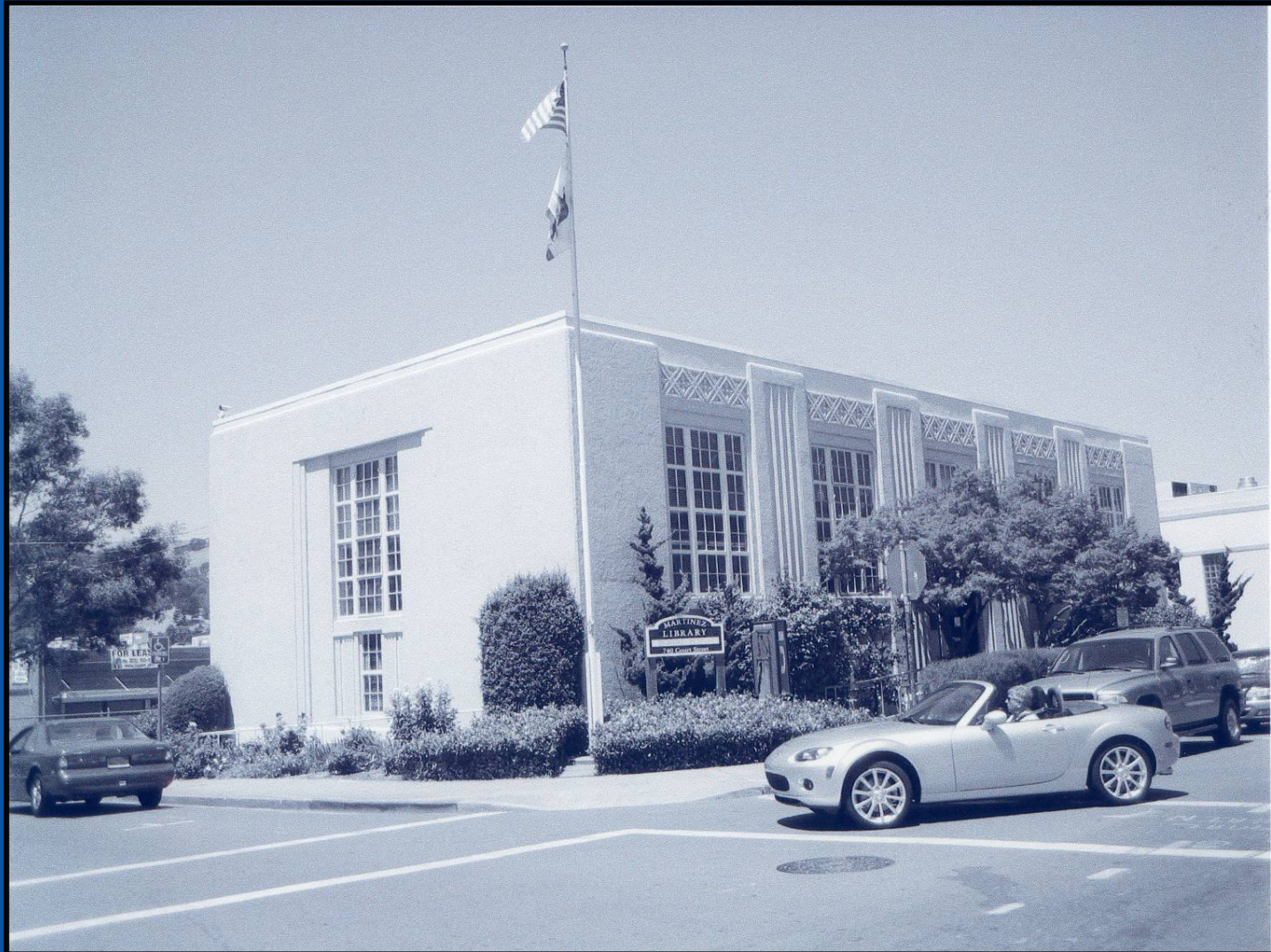
The Hagemann Ranch Historic District consists of nine contributing buildings, two contributing structures and one site dating to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries that are associated with the Livermore Valley's early agrarian industries. All the buildings were constructed by Martin Mendenhall, who established the ranch in 1870 and continued farming and ranching on the property until 1896. It then passed to the Hagemann Family who continued farming and ranching until 1962 when it was sold. It continued to operate as a small ranch until 2005.

The district was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture during the years 1870-1930. The property is a good and rare surviving example of early Livermore Valley farmstead architecture. The district demonstrates the distinctive characteristics of agrarian architecture, including a layout typical of historic ranch properties and features common to agricultural building types, including: farmhouse, barns, and outbuildings. The district also exemplifies the common practice of using inexpensive materials for agricultural architecture and the customary adaptation of utilitarian farm buildings. The property retains integrity and still provides a strong feeling and association with early ranching.



Martinez City Library

Martinez, Contra Costa County



Martinez City Library

Martinez, Contra Costa County

Martinez City Library is located on the northwest corner of Court and Ward Streets in Martinez. This Art Deco/Classic Moderne style building was designed in 1941 by architect E. Geoffrey Bangs. It is cubical and rectangular in plan with Art Deco detailing including vertical fluted false pilasters intermittent with recessed lozenged fleuron relief along the roofline.

Martinez City Library was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The library exhibits the third manifestation of Art Deco architecture known as Classic Moderne which came to the forefront during the Depression. It was a conservative blending of simplicity and monumental modernistic neoclassicism with a more austere form of geometric and stylized relief. It was a popular style to use for public buildings and was closely associated with the New Deal programs because many buildings were constructed from funds through the Public Works Administration.

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 of [Section 106](#) of the National Historic Preservation Act the library was determined eligible for the National Register. That consensus determination automatically placed the Martinez City Library on the California Register of Historical Resources.



Pisgah Home Historic District

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County



Pisgah Home Historic District

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Pisgah Home Historic District is located in the Garvanza/Highland Park neighborhood in Los Angeles. Developed as the headquarters of the religious-based social service organization in the early twentieth century, Pisgah Home Historic District consists of eight buildings, seven of which contribute to the district's significance. Constructed between 1895 and 1925.

The district was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of religion, social history, and philosophy. It meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties as it derives its significance from its importance in the historic development of religious organizations and social philanthropy in Los Angeles during the early twentieth century. The Pisgah Home Movement, founded by Dr. Finis E. Yoakum in 1895, was based on religious doctrine that emphasized service to the poor and social action over theology, and provided several social programs to the area's expanding transient and unemployed population.

This property was previously certified by the National Park Service for a [federal tax credit](#) as a rehabilitation project.



Sand Hill Bluff Site

Address Restricted



Sand Hill Bluff Site

Address Restricted

This archaeological site was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a prehistoric archaeological site situated on a coastal terrace. It is a large spectacular site, with stratified dune deposits extending over 35 feet above the coastal terrace that can be seen from many miles away. It is one of the oldest and largest archaeological sites in its geographical area. It has major occupations beginning at least 6,000 years ago to approximately 3000 years ago.

The site was nominated under Criterion D at the local level of significance for its potential to yield information in four specific research areas.

Archaeological and traditional property locations are considered confidential and public access to such information is restricted by law.



San Francisco State Teacher's College

San Francisco, San Francisco County



San Francisco State Teacher's College

San Francisco, San Francisco County

The San Francisco State Teacher's College complex consists of four contributing buildings, one contributing wall structure, and one non-contributing building arranged around the periphery of the site with the central area of the campus occupied by parking lots. The four contributing buildings were designed by California State Architect George McDougall between 1924 and 1935, all in the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

The property was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance under Criterion A in the area of education for its association with the development of formal teacher training in California and as one of the few surviving examples of the Teacher's Colleges that formed the basis for California's State College and university system. The four buildings designed by the California State Architect and the WPA between 1925 and 1935 physically embody a major achievement in the development of California teacher education. From 1924 until 1957 the San Francisco State Teacher's College educated a substantial number of California teachers and the majority of teachers in the San Francisco Bay Area.



William Black House/SMD-W-12

Locus A

Address Restricted



William Black House/SMD-W-12

Locus A

Address Restricted

The William Black House was designed by master architect William Lumpkins and constructed in 1952. The house sits on a prominent mesa overlooking the Pacific Ocean. The house is U-shape in plan, and was designed in the Pueblo Revival style. The house underwent a series of additions on the ocean-facing side during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, but the house retains its integrity.

The house was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance in the area of architecture. The house is an excellent example of the Pueblo Revival style designed by a master architect. This well-crafted building includes virtually every character-defining feature of the style and Lumpkins was able integrate some features of Mid-Century Modernism into the style.



William Black House/SMD-W-12

Locus A

Address Restricted

Included in this nomination was a prehistoric archaeological site that represents one of the earliest, if not the earliest site in its geographical location. Its period of significance spans from 9600 years BP to circa A.D. 1800.

The archaeological site was nominated under Criterion A as a sacred Native American site and Criterion D for its potential to yield more information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological and traditional property locations are considered confidential and public access to such information is restricted by law.



William Black House/SMD-W-12

Locus A (CA-SDI 4699)

Address Restricted

